

H. MUELLER & CO.
April 29, 1874-dly.

The Republican voters of the several townships of Macon county are requested to elect delegates to a county convention, to be held at the Court House, in Decatur, on SATURDAY, SEPT. 10th, at the hour of 10 a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for County Treasurer and Surveyor, to be voted for at the ensuing November election, and for the transference of such other business as may properly come before the convention.

The basis of representation will be the vote cast for President in 1872, and each township of the county and voting district in Decatur will be entitled to one delegate for each fifty votes cast for Gen. Grant in 1872, and one delegate for each fraction of twenty-five votes. Under this basis the several townships and voting districts will be entitled to the following number of delegates:

Decatur—First district, 2; 2nd district, 2; 3rd district, 2; 4th district, 2; 5th district, 2; 6th district, 2; 7th district, 2; 8th district, 2; 9th district, 2; 10th district, 2; 11th district, 2; 12th district, 2; 13th district, 2; 14th district, 2; 15th district, 2; 16th district, 2; 17th district, 2; 18th district, 2; 19th district, 2; 20th district, 2; 21st district, 2; 22nd district, 2; 23rd district, 2; 24th district, 2; 25th district, 2; 26th district, 2; 27th district, 2; 28th district, 2; 29th district, 2; 30th district, 2; 31st district, 2; 32nd district, 2; 33rd district, 2; 34th district, 2; 35th district, 2; 36th district, 2; 37th district, 2; 38th district, 2; 39th district, 2; 40th district, 2; 41st district, 2; 42nd district, 2; 43rd district, 2; 44th district, 2; 45th district, 2; 46th district, 2; 47th district, 2; 48th district, 2; 49th district, 2; 50th district, 2; 51st district, 2; 52nd district, 2; 53rd district, 2; 54th district, 2; 55th district, 2; 56th district, 2; 57th district, 2; 58th district, 2; 59th district, 2; 60th district, 2; 61st district, 2; 62nd district, 2; 63rd district, 2; 64th district, 2; 65th district, 2; 66th district, 2; 67th district, 2; 68th district, 2; 69th district, 2; 70th district, 2; 71st district, 2; 72nd district, 2; 73rd district, 2; 74th district, 2; 75th district, 2; 76th district, 2; 77th district, 2; 78th district, 2; 79th district, 2; 80th district, 2; 81st district, 2; 82nd district, 2; 83rd district, 2; 84th district, 2; 85th district, 2; 86th district, 2; 87th district, 2; 88th district, 2; 89th district, 2; 90th district, 2; 91st district, 2; 92nd district, 2; 93rd district, 2; 94th district, 2; 95th district, 2; 96th district, 2; 97th district, 2; 98th district, 2; 99th district, 2; 100th district, 2.

J. M. CLOKEY, Sec'y.

Decatur, Ill., Sept. 2, 1875.

SENATOR GULESBY IN OHIO.

His Speech at Cincinnati.

On Friday night last Senator Gulesby of this State, addressed a large mass-meeting in the Opera House at Cincinnati. The speech was discursive historical; dealt considerably in reminiscences and the splendid record of the Republican party; compared the two great parties and their aims and principles; and finally touched on the greenback question, which portion of the speech we give in full:

I find in the Democratic party of the State of Ohio that the greenback in the estimation of that party is at last agreed to be a legal-tender. They have solemnly declared in their platform that the greenback is a legal-tender. It is about time. About eighteen months since they took the last dive at that question. [Laughter.] In 1872 they did not say it. Oh, I remember how every one of them would have rejoiced when the Supreme Court of the United States declared at one time—and, as I think, with all respect and all gravity, unwillingly—that they were not legal tenders. I remember how every Democrat in Illinois laughed from the bottom of their boots to the top of their heads [laughter], and Ohio Democrats were quite rejoiced about it, and said, "We always told you so." About a while that Supreme Court grew to be larger, it grew from seven [eight] to nine Judges, and the question came before it again, and they decided that all that which is called—universally called—a greenback was made constitutionally a legal-tender, and lawful money. Every Democrat in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and every other State in the Union got mad, put on airs, and said very mean things about that Court for making that decision. Now, the Democratic party in Ohio have written in their platform two or three times that the greenback is a legal-tender. [Applause.] They have ratified the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States at a very late hour, and when it didn't do very much good to do it. But better late than never. And now everybody in the United States says it is a legal-tender. Now, that's business. That's progression, and I feel very good over it. I was right glad to see the Republican party try the idea of making greenbacks. I was very thankful along with the soldiers, when there was genius enough to discover in that party and to point out a means of keeping the nation alive. And when the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided, and, as I think, wisely, correctly, soundly, and justly, they were a lawful money and a legal-tender, in payment of all private and public debts, either created before or after the passage of that law, save bonds and custom duties, I felt that the nation had planted its feet on a firm rock, and stood firmer in the world than it ever had. [Applause.] I could not bear in my little homely philosophy and morality—I could not but have used those elements of power, those emblems of American liberty, having them placed in the hands of the soldiers to be worth a partial reward of his faithful services to his flag—I could not bear to have my country and the Court of my native land say that, after all, they were a cheat and a fraud. [Applause.] They were a part of the war, a trophy descended to us from the War. They stood side by side with the great giant of America—the immortal and sainted Lincoln. [Loud and continued applause.]

And so the Republicans, standing side by side with me and every soldier, need something to-day to save the Republic. Now, I ain't going to go back on greenbacks. [A voice: "Bully!"] I can't do it.

What is the history of it? Before the 25th day of February, 1862, there was not one alive; there was not any one at all. On that day the country had \$50,000,000. They sprang up full-blown from the powerful agencies of the Government. How did they spring up? With the voice of the American people. How? Through members of Congress and through the President and Secretary of the Treasury, who wrote down in the statute of

the country that they would manufacture United States notes and base them, not on gold, not on silver. Oh, no; they were based on the credit of the American people. The statute law says so. Why did we make greenbacks? Why, people among us don't have to discuss politics now as they used to. The people know us and it is devilish hard for fellows to be interested. [Laughter.] Gold and silver are all played out. There are \$200,000,000 of such bank paper in circulation now. About the 31st of December, 1861, the banks all closed their doors and didn't pay any more gold. The Government was out of soap, out of meat; its credit was of no account; the banks all suspended, and there wasn't any gold or silver, and 300,000 soldiers to pay every day.

The speaker continued at considerable length, and spoke of the issue of \$50,000,000 of demand Treasury notes, which were succeeded by the different issues of greenbacks, differing from the former in the fact that they were not made payable on demand, were not based on gold and silver, but on the credit of the government, issued in strict accordance with an act of Congress based on the powers contained in the Constitution, and were redeemable at no particular time, but when the Government should be able to call them in. Before the greenbacks were born the Democrats had muds against them, and they were now giving a practical illustration of their malice by endeavoring to smother them with kisses.

The financial problem was huddled with considerable skill and adroitness. While the speaker differed somewhat with several members of his party in the matter of the specie resumption bill passed at the last session of Congress, he, nevertheless, voted for that bill, believing that it was a non-issue which received the endorsement of the best and wisest men in his party. While he did not exactly agree with Senator Sherman in his ideas of hurrying resumption, he protested most strongly against any inflation of the circulating medium as unconstitutional and dangerous to the interests of the country.

A FEATURING of the fashionable watering-places in Virginia this season is the female barbers. One of them has an establishment at the White Sulphur Springs, and her skill with a razor is only excelled by the fascinations of her person and her manners. The other day, as a Baltimore lady was passing the shop, she met her husband, who is perfectly beardless, coming out, and with such a pleased expression on his face that her indignation was aroused: "What were you doing in there, sir?" she savagely inquired. "Taking a shave, my dear," he placidly replied. "Taking a shave! Why, you bare-faced old profligate, you couldn't raise half a dozen hairs on that brassy cheek of yours if your life depended on it."

"That's very true, my dear," returned the incorrigible man, "but I like to have her feel for 'em."

There is a very wealthy misanthrope in Paris who never smokes anything but the vilest cigars—those which are sold for a sou. The other day a friend asked the cause of his eccentricity. "It gratifies me in this way," I arrived at the theatre in my carriage. The traveling horses are pulled up, and I alight with dignity, at the same time throwing away my half-smoked cigar.

"Well, what then?" "I think how badly sold the fellow is who picks up the stump, thinking he has hold of a fragrant Havana."

The last time the great Democratic party found itself assembled in National Convention, it said: "A speedy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government." They don't talk that way in Ohio now. In fact, it looks as though the Ohio Democrats, like Governor Hendricks, had flopped around and turned their backs upon the past.

The Ohio State Journal: "The Democratic party of Ohio, with the Supreme Court of the United States finally decided, and, as I think, wisely, correctly, soundly, and justly, they were a lawful money and a legal-tender, in payment of all private and public debts, either created before or after the passage of that law, save bonds and custom duties, I felt that the nation had planted its feet on a firm rock, and stood firmer in the world than it ever had. [Applause.] I could not bear in my little homely philosophy and morality—I could not but have used those elements of power, those emblems of American liberty, having them placed in the hands of the soldiers to be worth a partial reward of his faithful services to his flag—I could not bear to have my country and the Court of my native land say that, after all, they were a cheat and a fraud. [Applause.] They were a part of the war, a trophy descended to us from the War. They stood side by side with the great giant of America—the immortal and sainted Lincoln. [Loud and continued applause.]

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TELEGRAPHIC.

1000 Cope, P. M.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Republican.)

PARTICULARS OF THE RIOT AT CLINTON, MISS.

CLINTON, MISS., Sept. 6.—A riotous fair in the Indian Nation.

Railton's Friends Meet to Clear Up His Affairs.

Another Epizootic.

A Bank Cashier Overpowered and Robbed.

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CINCINNATI, Sept. 6.—The Gazette's Hinton, W. Va., special

says, while Mr. Ony, cashier of the bank, was alone, at noon to-day, three men entered and placed pistols in his hand, compelling him to open the safe. A colored man happened in at this moment and was also covered with revolvers and commanded to keep still. The robbers succeeded in getting possession of \$15,000, with which they departed. A confederate had horses in waiting.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 6.—The Alabama Constitutional Convention met to-day. General L. P. Walker was chosen President by acclamation. Republicans as well as Democrats voting for him. His father was President of the Convention which adopted the Constitution in 1819, under which Alabama was admitted into the Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.—At West, Carroll's trial to-day a number of letters written to Mr. Ross, offering to return Charley to his parents for a reward, were identified as being in the handwriting of Wm. Messer, who was shot at Bay Ridge, Long Island, while robbing a house.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 6.—Jefferson Davis left here at noon to-day to attend the Agricultural Fair at Decatur, Mo. He goes from there to St. Louis and Kansas City, and will extend his visit to Colorado.

KEOKUK, Sept. 6.—Theodore Tilton has accepted an invitation to lecture for the Bayles Mercantile College, at Keokuk, in November.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 6.—A disease resembling epizootic has attacked the cattle near Avon, and twelve died yesterday.

OMAHA, Sept. 6.—The situation on the railroads is unchanged.

THE VACUUM CUR.

DR. HARLAN is succeeding well in treating of diseases by vacuum here. He is operating in Dr. Shibley's office, where he is daily consulted by persons suffering under diseases of a chronic nature. One of the first patients treated was a Mrs. Boone, an elderly woman living on West Decatur street in this city, laboring under a chronic inflammation of the eyes, of nearly a year's standing, and who could discern distinctly no object at a distance of more than fifty feet. She was cured in six treatments—could see how to thread a needle without glasses.

Mrs. Kyle, of this city, has been under treatment for dimness of vision for nearly two years past by prominent physicians of this city and of Chicago, she is now under Dr. Harlan's treatment, and in better condition than at any time since her eyes became affected.

A Mr. Grant, an upholsterer of this city, has been an invalid for nearly a year past—unable to work—is recovering rapidly under Dr. Harlan's treatment. He has suffered from a diseased condition of the lungs, complicated with liver complaint.

Mr. J. M. Caldwell and Mrs. Mary Hostetter have also been treated by the same appliances, for rheumatism, with most favorable results, surpassing any success yet known in other modes of treating this disease.

Dr. Harlan is undoubtedly the most successful practitioner in treating chronic diseases of any man in the State, as his success here and elsewhere amply proves.

Mrs. Orrin Nash, living near Shattsburg, in Christian county, a distance of about thirty miles from here, was supposed to be by her physicians, one year ago last spring, to be in the last stages of consumption, and her case was given up as hopeless. Her husband consulted Dr. Harlan, who undertook the case, effecting a permanent cure in three months.

Wm. N. Dale, of Nokomis, was treated by Dr. Harlan for chronic rheumatism, of more than twenty years standing. The success in this case was so wonderful that after a month's treatment Mr. Dale purchased a full set of Dr. Harlan's instruments, with the exclusive right of their use in Montgomery county.

Mrs. Aaron Bruner, living about 20 miles south of Decatur, was a great sufferer from sick headache for fifteen years, and confined to her room from that cause nearly half her time during that period. Two months' treatment by Dr. Harlan over a year ago, effected in her case a radical cure, Mrs. Bruner not having had an attack since.

John B. Kemmer, living two miles south of Assumption, had heart disease for years—was cured last winter by the vacuum practice, under Dr. Harlan.

During Dr. Harlan's stay in Indianapolis he invented the Improved Vacuum Chest for the treatment of chronic diseases. Three noted cases of paralysis were treated and cured by him while there—Dr. J. M. Forre, Dr. E. M. Miller, and Dr. Wm. Johnson. The testimonials of these physicians are now in the possession of Dr. Harlan.

The entire press of Indianapolis, including four daily and four weekly sheets, gave a most favorable account of Dr. Harlan's success in his new method of treatment while there. And these were not paid testimonials either, but the spontaneous effusion, the voluntary contributions of the members of the press, who were fully satisfied they were doing nothing more than sheer justice to a new, but scientific method of healing.

Call at Linn & Scruggs' for Ribbons and Hamburg Edging 21-dawt

New Advertisements.

SMITH'S OPERA HOUSE!